

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1851.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

We have received by mail from a leading politician of the State of South Carolina the following communication:

### FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 17th instant you state that several gentlemen of South Carolina (and among them you include myself) had "written strong letters against the policy of separate State action." If your observations had been concluded I would have had nothing to object to them; but you proceed to say: "They (these gentlemen) regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State."

This latter clause entirely misrepresents my opinions. "The eminent danger to Southern institutions" which we feel in Carolina is apprehended by me, as well as by a large majority, to flow not from the withdrawal, but from the continuance of a Union which has been perverted from its original objects, and is now used, with all its power, to ruin Southern institutions and Southern prosperity. It is not in the withdrawal from this Union that I apprehend eminent dangers to the South, but in the withdrawal of South Carolina from the other Southern States. It is not the act of withdrawal from the Union, but the manner of it, proposed by some of my fellow-citizens, that I strongly oppose. If the other Southern States were ready for the measure, for which could be found in South Carolina who would not be willing to separate bonds which connect them with a Government which has ceased to consider itself the general and special trustee of all the States, and the guardian of all the institutions guaranteed to each and every of them by the Constitution. Is it not time for Southern men to be alarmed at the progress of a Union, whose Chief Magistrate and Prime Minister seek for the popularity of one section by the inordinate abuse of the institutions of another? I cannot imagine it possible again to restore to our "unrespecting confidence of colonies" to this "mother country."

I believe, with Mr. Burke, that no man can act with effect who does not act in concert; that no man can act in concert who does not act in confidence; that no man can act with confidence who is not bound together by common opinions, common affections, and common interests. And I trust that in suitable time it will be shown that the "spirit of liberty" at the South will be found to be as united and as "high and haughty" as it proved to be in '76. Respectfully, yours, D. J. McCORD.

Unconscious of having ourselves alluded by name to the gentleman who is the author of this Letter, we had to turn to our paper of the date referred to by him, in which we find the following paragraph, being doubtless that to which Mr. McCord alludes:

"SOUTH CAROLINA.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in this State. J. D. WILKINSON, Senator from York; C. W. DEDLEY, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. McCORD, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State."

This paragraph, it is proper for us in self-justification to state, was copied, as an article of news, from a Southern paper, and ought, by rights, to have been credited accordingly. The Editors of this paper are wholly innocent of any intention to misrepresent the position of Mr. McCord; but, as by accident he has been placed in a wrong position in our columns, we cheerfully accord to him the privilege of explaining in his own language the ground which he desires to be considered as occupying in the politics of his State.

We shall raise no general argument upon this Letter, having already sufficiently explored the field which it offers to us. We are glad to find, however, that the writer does not deny his being opposed to the plan of "separate secession" of his State from the Union; and, notwithstanding his present decided opposition to "the continuance" of the Union, we do not despair of even his coming to himself in the "suitable time" of which he speaks, and seeing in the same light of absurdity and impracticability both joint and separate secession, for existing causes, of any Southern State or State from the Union.

We have said that we will raise no argument upon this Letter. Nor will we. But there is a passage in it which we cannot permit to pass unnoticed to the readers of the National Intelligencer. We refer to that which charges upon the Chief Magistrate and the Secretary of State of the United States "itinerant abuse of the institutions" of the South.

In conceiving a thing so unlikely, Mr. McCord has doubtless given credit to false representations, which have been industriously circulated in the South, of what these high officers of the Government have said or done. We have seen, we presume, every word which has been authentically reported of the addresses of either of them, wherever delivered, since the termination of the late Session of Congress; and not a word have we read, as uttered by either, that will sustain the construction that they have abused the institutions of the South. The whole tenor of their discourses has been that the Institution—it is useless to retain the plural term—of Slavery, in the Southern States, in the same manner as other institutions recognised and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, must be sustained at every hazard; and that upon this adherence, on all hands, to the requirements of the Constitution, must depend the duration of this Government.

If Mr. McCord, however, means no more than that both the President and the Secretary of State are not of the opinion of some of the statesmen of the South, that slavery is a blessing to every community to which it extends, and would be a blessing if it existed every where that it does not now exist, as well as where it does, we must say, that, as far as our information goes, their opinion of slavery in the abstract does not far differ from that of a large proportion of the people of the Southern States.

For ourselves, we have no hesitation in declaring that, whilst we know of no Constitutional right more entitled to be protected by the power of the United States than the particular institution referred to, our readers will never find the National Intelligencer undertaking to defend slavery as an attribute of political perfection.

THE COFFINERY.—Statements have been made to the Treasury Department that some of the fishing vessels did not legally obtain their bounty, or orders have been issued to the officers of the revenue cutter on the Gloucester station to cruise in the fishing-grounds, examine all the vessels engaged in the business, and report all that may be engaged in the mackerel fishery under codfishing papers.

(New York Express.)

## THE GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Messrs. CHARLES BRADLEY, of Boston, EGBERT BENSON, of New York, J. S. RIDDLE, of Philadelphia, and LEWIS STUTTON, of Baltimore, the Appraisers at Large appointed under the act of the last session of Congress, have been in this city for some days, during which they have had frequent meetings at the Treasury, and consultations with the Secretary, on the subject of their future plan of operations. This plan having been decided upon by the latter, those gentlemen have left the seat of government for the purpose of entering upon the active discharge of their duties.

We understand that they will first visit the principal ports, in order to ascertain and compare the modes in which the business of the Appraisers' department is conducted at those places respectively, and that then the seacoast and Northern frontier will be divided into separate districts, and one or more of these districts will be assigned to each of these Appraisers, who will visit each port of entry in their respective districts. They will subsequently meet together at stated periods, for the purpose of comparing notes, and making full reports to the Treasury Department of all their observations and the information they may have collected. These reports will be better enabled the Department to correct any errors or discrepancies which may exist in the system of appraisement, and to establish not only uniformity in the mode of conducting the business in the Appraisers' department, but also in the assessment of duties in the different ports and sections of the Union. Much information, in connection with the collection of the revenue, will no doubt thus be obtained, which will be of great service to the Department in framing its future instructions to the Officers of the Customs, and will lead to still greater regularity and efficiency in the whole system, particularly in the smaller and more distant ports.

We feel convinced that very beneficial results will attend the operations of this new Board.

In the "Southern Republic," a paper of the Disunion complexion recently established at Camden, South Carolina, we find an extract of a Letter addressed by Governor MEANS to a Secessionist Committee in the interior of the State so highly lauded by our new contemporary—we dare say a very young one—that we were led to a perusal of it. This extract from his Letter is as full of fire as was the worthy Governor's Inaugural Address, in which, if we remember right, his highest aspiration was, in the contest which he says is inevitable, to be placed in it nearest to the flashes of the red artillery. The concluding sentences of the extract are as follow:

"I counsel resistance, because I believe before God it is the only means by which the direct calamity can be averted from our country. Let us act then like men, act worthy of the reputation of our State, and we will succeed. Our friends every where are looking with trembling anxiety to our movements. Our enemies fear that we will act because they think we will succeed. They are anxious that we should falter that we may become the laughing-stock of the Union."

It is hardly possible that any delusion—should it become general among even the Disunion party—could have a more unfortunate influence than that which we have italicized in the preceding extract. If South Carolina has any "enemies" but those within her own limits, there are none of them certainly of our acquaintance. It is the friends of the People of South Carolina who "fear that they will act," not because they think, in the sense in which the Governor speaks, that they will "succeed" in the conflict which they are seeking with the United States, but because they fear that if they act as the Governor desires they will cover themselves with shame and disgrace. If, faltering in their purposes, such a calamity as becoming "a laughing-stock to the Union" should befall them, it is only what has heretofore happened to the Governments of other States aspiring to resist by force the laws of their united country, under color of reserved State rights which existed only in their brooding imaginations.

We trust, however, that there is no danger of their carrying matters so far as to become a laughing-stock to the Union. We certainly know some friends of theirs, whom they are persuaded to regard as enemies, who would rejoice, and we among them, at their following the counsels of reason and common sense, instead of those of passion and violence, to which they are urged; but it would be a rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts, undebased by a particle of malevolence, and followed neither by reproachful nor disparaging exultation.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION, on Saturday last, again refused to reconsider the compromise basis of representation heretofore agreed to by that body. This motion was made by Mr. TAYLOR, of Albemarle, and, after a good deal of discussion, it was laid on the table by a vote of 67 to 58. We presume that no further effort will be made to disturb this compromise, and that the Convention will conclude its labors before the expiration of the present week.

Mr. RICHARD E. BYRD, at present a member of the Virginia Convention, has been recommended by a Democratic Convention of the Frederick Congressional district of Virginia as a Union candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, the late member, who is a candidate for re-election, and is objected to by a large portion of his party on account of his supposed unsoundness on the question of secession, &c. The Convention which recommends Mr. BYRD for the suffrage of the District, in preference to Mr. BEDINGER, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are warmly and heartily devoted to the Union of these States, and that we cannot give our countenance or support to any candidate who does not cherish an habitual and devoted attachment to this glorious Union; or who will not give, or would not have given, a cordial support to the compromise measures of the last Congress."

SPECIAL MAIL TO RIO AND VALPARAISO. We learn that the Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate will depart from New York for the Pacific at noon on the 1st of August next, on her voyage to take her place on the Pacific Line; and we are authorized by the Post Office Department to say that she will take mails, to be made up at New York, for both Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso, at which places she will touch on her passage. In this particular instance, as the mails will be conveyed to their destination by a United States packet, the single letter postage will be twenty cents, and the newspaper postage two cents each, to either place—in both cases to be prepaid.

## VISIT TO THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

It is understood, and we have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States and a portion of the Members of the Cabinet—the Secretaries of War and of the Interior—will leave this city on their promised visit to the Valley of Virginia on Tuesday next.

On his way the President, with the Secretaries, will make a personal inspection of the public works and property at Harper's Ferry, which he has long been desirous of doing.

They will then proceed up the Valley, by the Potomac and Winchester Railroad, to Charlestown, turning off at that place to the neighboring Shannondale Springs, there to meet, in friendly and familiar way, the citizens of the adjoining counties of Jefferson, Clarke, and Loudoun, in compliance with an invitation of the latter, made some time since.

Leaving Shannondale, the President and his friends will go on to Winchester, and, taking perhaps Capon by the way, thence to the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier. At this point, if we are not misinformed, Mr. STUART will cross into his own district, to attend to some legal business requiring his care. Of Mr. CONRAD's purposes we are not apprized, but, being a native of Winchester, at which place many of his near relatives are still resident, he will, of course, feel himself in that region every where at home. This will be Mr. CONRAD's first release this summer from the toils and cares of his Department.

## THE "COMPROMISE" IN THE SOUTH.

According to the New Orleans Bee, the Compromise is so strong in the South that it is highly questionable whether any State, except South Carolina, numbers a majority of its opponents. GEORGIA is willing to take it; ALABAMA makes a wry face or two, but will undoubtedly swallow it; NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, and MARYLAND are overwhelmingly in its favor; FLORIDA is decidedly for the Compromise; in LOUISIANA there are absolutely no fire-eaters, or none that dare avow themselves such; ARKANSAS is so much out of the way that we hardly know the true state of public opinion there, but we believe it to be sound; MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY are clearly and unequivocally for the Compromise; in MISSISSIPPI alone does there exist a well-defined and broad difference of sentiment, and there a contest is even now in progress that will satisfactorily attest the true feeling of the State. We are firmly convinced that MISSISSIPPI cannot be induced to waver in her allegiance to the Union, or persuaded to reject the measure by which peace and harmony were restored.—Petersburg Intelligencer

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES AT THE NORTH.—It is now (says the Troy Whig) about ten months since the compromise measures went into operation. In spite of the great efforts at the North to render them odious, popular sentiment has settled down into general and hearty acquiescence in them, "until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity for further legislation to prevent evasion or abuse." They have come to be regarded by far the larger portion of the American people as a final settlement. The cry of repeal has been raised in vain, the strong men of all parties arranging themselves on this common ground.—Boston Courier.

## LATE FROM MEXICO.

In the New Orleans Picayune we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant, and from the city of Mexico to the 4th instant.

The "Treaty of Union" of the 2d July says that the *derecho de consumo*, or eight per cent. additional tax on imports, has virtually passed both Houses, although there is a modification of one of the terms of the article proposed in the Senate, and yet unadjusted between the two Houses.

The Foreign Ministers of England, France, and Spain have made some strong representations to the Mexican Government on the subject of the payment of the Mexican debt, which they have respectively in charge. On the 2d of July, Mr. PIZA Y CUEVAS, on offering, in the Chamber of Deputies, a proposition to authorize the Government to pay immediately such debts as have the sanction of diplomatic settlements, read a correspondence which he had had with the Foreign Ministers.

To show the urgency of the case, Mr. MARQUEZ, the Mexican Minister of State, repeated to the Chamber the language of Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister, held in a recent conference with him. "If," said Mr. Doyle, "I do not give information to my Government by the next packet that the English creditors have been put into possession of the principal of the debt, it is likely that the British Government will take decisive measures to obtain justice." The French and Spanish Ministers have also declared that if the English Cabinet proceeds in that way, their respective Governments would perceive the necessity of following the example. Reports on the subject were expected in a day or two from the Committees on Public Credit and on Foreign Relations.

There was a reply in the city of Mexico, on the 2d inst., that Mr. Webster's report to the announcement of the real of the Garay grant had been received. It was said to be a simple announcement, without discussion, that it would be a *cavea belli* for the United States if the rights of American citizens in Tebanquepe were disregarded. The *Trait d'Union* doubts this, and says that the only note received by the Mexican Government from Mr. Webster relates, not to the annulment of the Garay grant, but to the refusal to ratify the treaty. This note, without putting a *cavea belli*, is, according to the *Trait d'Union*, as strong as possible, and foreshadows the attitude which the American Secretary will take when he learns of the annulling, by a legislative vote, of the decree of President Salas, confirming and extending Garay's grant.

The American party, under Major BARBARA, who remained at Barrio, have made a protest, through the American Consul, against the officers who have received to stop work on the latitudes.—Picayune.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER AT RIO JANEIRO.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says that the following statement is from a source which entitles it to reliance:

Mr. EDITOR: The report of the destruction of the American steamer Sarah, by the British steamer-of-war Cormorant at Rio de Janeiro, and the interference of our Minister, Mr. Tomlinson, in the newspapers, cannot, I think, be correct in all its particulars, for the following reasons:

The Sarah was not an American, but a Brazilian. She was originally an American vessel, sold there and fitted as a steam tug in 1846, and placed under Brazilian colors. In 1848 she was sold to a noted slave-trader, who continued her in the same business, but no doubt occasionally used her for his own purpose. She has lately been sold by him to Senor Alvaranga, who was his agent, and who is now associated with an American, Capt. Hobbs, under the firm of Hobbs & Alvaranga, ship chandlers. If Capt. Hobbs is part owner, which is not probable, his name cannot appear in the papers, as the Brazilian laws are quite as particular as ours as regards ownership. It is, the more, highly improbable that Mr. Tomlinson should make any demands whatever, and that he should make them of the captain of the *Cormorant* is still more improbable, as it would be entirely contrary to diplomatic usage. From my knowledge of Mr. Tomlinson's character, I am confident that he would not interfere in the manner reported, and that when the true version is known it will be very different from that now reported.

New Bedford contributes a block of granite for the Washington Monument, with, as a device, the sculptured figure of a sperm whale, wounded with a lance and harpoon. The date "1851" is carved upon the body, and the whole device is well ornamented with scroll work. Over all appears the simple inscription, "New Bedford," in characters of appropriate magnitude.

## LATE FROM HAVANA.

We last Sunday evening saw a gentleman direct from Havana, who, having been a passenger in the steamer Isabel as far as Charleston, had made the trip to this city in less than six days. He states that Havana was filled with rumors of a revolt against the Government in the eastern part of the island, which many persons supposed to be of a serious nature. Among the reports is one that at Puerto Principe three companies of the regiment of Cantabria threw down their arms and went over to the Creole insurgents. The remainder of the regiment has been publicly disbanded at Havana. Another report is, that the people of San Juan de los Remedios are in open insurrection, and have already established a Provisional Government. It is also said that at Tunas a detachment of Spanish troops were defeated, whilst in pursuit of the insurgents, with a loss of two or three hundred men. This loss and defeat, however, according to our information, may have been the result of accident, as the troops are stated to have been crossing a river in a scow, which suddenly sunk, whereby a large number were drowned. All we have on the subject of these reported outbreaks in the "Gaceta de la Habana" of Tuesday, the 22d instant, now before us, is an Official Publication of which the following is a translation:

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

His Excellency the Captain General has received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department (Gen. MARXANO) dated July 15th, including a copy of a letter sent to him on the 10th day by the commander of the 1st infantry regiment of Yagel II, (Don JOAQUIN GIL), in which this officer states that he attacked the band of insurgents commanded by the rebel Don JOAQUIN AGUIRRE y AGUIRRE, in which the latter lost five men killed, fourteen horses, eleven saddles, eighteen guns and carbines, six pistols, eleven machetes, (long swords), fifteen bowie knives, and a medicine chest, with all its contents; he not being able to destroy the remainder of those miserable and deluded men, because they retreated to a thick and impenetrable forest, whence they escaped without receiving another severe lesson that will entirely dissipate their vain hopes.

His Excellency has likewise received another communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department, (Gen. LUYKRECHT), dated Puerto Principe, July 16th, in which he states that another body of rebels (twenty men, commanded by MANUEL NUÑEZ) had appeared, and that force had been sent to pursue and arrest them, which has probably already been done.

In view of these events, His Excellency has ordered cortesia to be convened in the disaffected districts, to judge briefly and summarily the insurgents, their accomplices and abettors.

Published by order of His Excellency, for the general knowledge of the inhabitants of this island.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, July 21, 1851.

We give place below to all the reports which have reached us from the South on the subject of the reported insurrection in Cuba. It is needless to say that, in the shape in which they reach us, we do not place confidence in all of them; for, as the reader will see, they in some points contradict each other.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The accounts from Havana respecting the revolution at Puerto Principe have created the liveliest enthusiasm among the friends of Cuban independence in this city. There was a large mass meeting and torch-light procession last night in celebration of the event.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—We learn from a person who escaped from Cuba that the report of the uprising at Puerto Principe is correct. The movement was premature, and failed principally for want of arms. Much dissatisfaction prevails in the mountainous districts of the island. A great blow for liberty, it is thought, will be struck in November.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The steamship Falcon has arrived at this port from Havana. Private advice states that a revolution had broken out in Matanzas and in Santiago de Cuba. Large bands of the insurgents were in the mountains, and it was supposed the insurrection would spread rapidly. A fight between a portion of the insurgents and a company of the regular troops, in one of which the lancers, and they afterwards joined the enemy. The Government was beginning to manifest considerable alarm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, P. M.—A private letter has been received here from a highly influential American merchant in Havana, stating that the Spanish Government is endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe, in order to prevent creating a sensation in the United States. The insurrectionary movement is represented as being quite formidable.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—The steamer Isabel from Havana has arrived, and brings intelligence that the patriots had had several engagements with the troops, in one of which the latter were defeated, with the loss of three hundred men. The troops were deserting to the patriots. The citizens of Matanzas were raising men to assist the Government.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—The steamer Isabel, being short of coal, put in at Savannah. The Gordon brought up the mail. Col. Conitt's regiment at Principe, with nine officers and thirty men, had been taken prisoners by the patriots. The passengers on the steamer, however, are exaggerated, and that the Government is prepared for an emergency. Efforts have been taken to prevent invasion. No alarm was felt.

We add to the above Telegraphic reports such accounts of the alleged condition of things in Cuba as we find in the newspapers of Charleston, where the steamer Isabel landed the most of her passengers. We copy from the *Courier*, though the statements in all the papers are substantially the same, and all equally contradictory in their representations. Order and quiet prevailed at Havana:

### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF SATURDAY.

The political intelligence from Cuba is highly interesting, but of a very contradictory nature. We give, however, the different reports as we have heard them.

There had been, as is not denied as far as our accounts inform us, a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, &c., which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that the colonel of a regiment, stationed near Principe, had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at or near Matanzas, had become so insubordinate that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had to be removed to some other part of the island. The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the island since the 10th instant, and all communications have to go through the mails open, unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana that would not have been attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros, favorable to independence, was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*; but, the place of meeting having become known to the Government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and thereby forestalled. If the patriots meet with success in the interior, it is expected that an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately.

Other gentlemen inform us that Col. Conde, of the Regiment of Puerto Principe, was, together with nine officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoner a few days since; and that in crossing a river on a raft some three hundred soldiers were taken prisoner. It is stated, however, that the officers at the present moment there are about one thousand citizens in the woods, under the command of four American officers, who are ready to sustain the Provisional Government, already organized at Tunas, in the Eastern Department of the island, adjacent to the Central Department, in which is Puerto Principe. It is, the more, according to our information, expected that in the course of a few days, say, ten, a revolution will break out in Havana; for which purpose it is said the disaffected have already one regiment engaged to co-operate with them, and that another will come over to them on its commander being paid three hundred doubloons, equivalent to about \$5,100 of our currency, he having pledged his word as a military officer to that effect.

We have, moreover, been informed that many of the towns in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—that a provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

On the subject of the revolution we are told by other parties, whose information is generally unquestionable, that the insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the island of Cuba, and that what they term the exaggerated reports in

the journals of the day have their origin in Havana, for the sole object of creating an excitement in the United States. They assert also that Senor JOAQUIN AGUIRRE had been taken prisoner with a number of his followers, and that the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the Government if they were assured of pardon. The same gentlemen represent that Havana and all parts of the island are tranquil as usual, and that all that is unsatisfactory at present is the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever to some extent.

Corroboration in some measure of the accuracy of this version is a despatch, of which the following is a translation, which was received from Principe on the 23d instant by the authorities. It bears date the 16th instant:

The party under the command of JOAQUIN AGUIRRE had been met by the troops under the command of the Governor of the Eastern Province, and dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field, the troops having seized also various horses, arms, &c. Many of the insurgents had presented themselves to the authorities, and nearly all the others were willing to surrender upon assurance of pardon.

The foregoing is all the information we have been able to obtain on the subject, and we leave it to the intelligence of our readers to discover what is actually the real state of the case. For our own parts, we are inclined to imagine that, where there is so much smoke there must necessarily be some fire, but as to the extent of it we confess we are unable to form an opinion.

Speaking on this subject the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:

"The extract which we copy from the Charleston Courier contains some additional statements relative to the alleged revolutionary movements in Cuba, which from their tenor seem to have been derived from parties who sympathize with the insurrectionists. The announcement of a revolution fixed to come off at Havana on the first of August, to aid in which the co-operation of one regiment of Spanish troops had already been promised, and the success of negotiations to secure the services of another wanted nothing but the payment to its commander of \$5,000, is only exceeded in preposterous absurdity by the statement that the commander of the latter had pledged his word as a military officer to this mercenary treason to his sovereign."

"In our opinion, the want of reliable information respecting the extent of the outbreak, resulting apparently from the interpolation of Government obstruction to the ordinary channels of intelligence, is the strongest evidence that exists of revolutionary movements in the interior calculated to justify serious alarm at Havana; and this course is probably adopted to prevent encouragement to invasion from this country, without which the insurrection cannot be expected to hold out."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says on the same subject:

"In view of the facts now before the reader, and especially the absence of all concern or uneasiness among the commercial circles at Havana, we feel justified in asserting that this attempt to beguile the American people into excitement on this oft-recurring Cuba topic is as unworthy as it will be futile. One would think that these repeated exposures of manufacturing and magnifying 'Cuban news' would put an end to the business. No doubt it will be long. The hoax may be played once too often to serve its purpose; and then it will be found that those journals can best serve the interests and aid the efforts of an oppressed people which have preferred to look facts in the face, and to analyze them with care, rather than to color them for a specific purpose, or to gloss them over so as to conform to the popular sentiment of the hour."

## FURTHER REPORTS FROM CUBA.

The New Orleans papers received last night are filled with late letters from Havana relating to the reported Cuban insurrection; but the information which they contain is no more conclusive than that (of four days' later date) received by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston. We give the Mobile Register's summary of their contents, as follows:

"It appears that at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th, according to previous agreement, twenty young men at Puerto Principe attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting the flag of 'Free Cuba.' They held possession for a short while, but, being attacked by superior forces, retreated to the mountains of Cascarora, where the main body of the patriots, consisting of seven hundred Cubans and two hundred Americans, is said to be collected. Inan Arteaga and his brother Waldo are accounted as the leaders in the attack at Puerto Principe. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE y SANCHEZ and another of the patriots were taken prisoners and shot, while the enemy lost twelve men, a captain, and lieutenant."

"This affair on the 4th was followed by an attack on the 6th on the camp of the patriots, at Guanaguaima, while on their march to the mountains of Pinar. The Spanish troops were driven back, leaving twenty killed and many wounded. The patriots proceeded on to the mountains, where they joined their comrades from Las Tunas, and were occupied in organizing."

"Another account says that riots took place also at Guanaguaima, Villa Clara, and Tunas, as well as Puerto Principe. At Villa Clara, fifty men raised the flag of 'Viva Cuba! Viva Lopez!' and left the city. In the neighborhood they were joined by others, who raised their forces to three hundred. On their way to the mountains they were twice attacked by two companies of lancers, whom they repelled, killing and wounding sixty of their number. Agzame was badly wounded."

"The pronunciamento at Tunas was made by a hundred men, who raised the banner of independence, took some of the authorities prisoners, and retreated to the mountains. This is the substance of the letters published in the Delta. They were written to Gen. LOPEZ, who is, we suppose, in New Orleans. They are very vague, and somewhat confused in their statements."

"These letters were brought by the Falcon, which left Havana on the afternoon of the 18th. The general news, apart from these letters, as to the same subject, is thus stated: 'There were vague rumors at Havana that an insurrection had broken out at some interior point of the island, and that the insurgents had repelled, with bloodshed, the troops sent against them.' The Government were endeavoring to prevent the news from spreading, and it was almost impossible to learn any thing from an authentic source. Two Spaniards were garroted at Havana on the morning of the 18th, but whether for civil or political offences we did not learn."

"We are disposed to look upon these statements of a 'Revolution in Cuba,' with some suspicion, as they may be gotten up to produce an excitement in this country."

[Mobile Register.]

HON. EDWARD STANTLEY.—The North Carolina Newbernian has encouraging accounts from the district represented by Mr. STANTLEY in the last Congress, and for which he is a candidate for the next Congress. The ultra-Democrats are bitter in their opposition to Mr. S., in consequence of his having stood in Congress for the Union and Constitution. We shall hail Mr. Stantley's re-election with very great pleasure. He is a true man in all respects—bold, brave, truthful, and honorable—loving North Carolina as a worthy son should love his home, and serving her always with unwavering fidelity. But he is not an one-sided sectional man; and, having sense enough to appreciate the value of a united Government and People, he is always found true to that Constitution which knows nothing of sections or persons, and which looks upon the rights of the States as entirely consistent with the protecting care of the Federal Government.

We noticed a number of the patriots were endeavoring to prevent the news from spreading, and it was almost impossible to learn any thing from an authentic source. Two Spaniards were garroted at Havana on the morning of the 18th, but whether for civil or political offences we did not learn.

"We are disposed to look upon these statements of a 'Revolution in Cuba,' with some suspicion, as they may be gotten up to produce an excitement in this country."

[New York City.]

TERMINAL RAYONS OF THE CHOLERA.—A London paper gives late advices from the Island of Grand Canarie, stating that out of a population of eight thousand inhabitants, at least three thousand have perished of cholera.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SPACE.—E. H. DERRY, Esq., in a recent speech at Boston, said that when the railroads and branches now constructing are completed, a traveller may eat his supper at the base of the White Mountains, and, travelling south, dine in Philadelphia.

THE BRIDGES over the Kentucky river at Frankfort is now completed, and the cars passed over it for the first time a few days since. This accomplishes the railroad communication between Lexington and Louisville.

FROM THE CHICAGO JOURNAL OF JULY 22. GROUND SHOOTING.—The season for "chicken shooting" is just commencing, and our city sportsmen are indulging in their favorite amusement, although owing to the extreme wet season, which drowned the first birds, city birds are later than usual, but they are not scarce. We noticed a solid New England M. C. (Mr. ARNOLD) returning last evening with some dozens, killed within a short ride from the city.

The steamship *Franklin*, for Havre and Southampton, sailed from New York on Saturday with \$960,000 in specie and eighty passengers.

## FROM AN OLD TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENT.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, EAST TENNESSEE, JULY 31, 1851.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON: It may be thought a strange matter, but I think it will be no less true, that Charleston will be placed nearly in the same position as Boston is or was with respect to those who from other States have been trading there, or those who purchased their goods eastwardly and had them shipped there. These shipments will be made principally to Savannah, and those who trade to Augusta will ask, Where were these goods landed, at Charleston or Savannah? And those landed at Savannah will generally be preferred. So that you see Charleston will not be disturbed in any way, so far as Tennessee is